ORDERS, PROCEEDINGS, Punishments, AND Priviledges IN PARLIAMENT.

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ORDERS

ORDERS, Proceedings, Punishments, and Priviledges in *PARLIAMENT.*

1. *What Persons may be Burgesses in Parliament, and who not.*

THE Sonne and Heir of an Earl may be one, so was the Lord *Russel*, Ed. 6. for he hath no voice

in the higher Houſe. So the Sonne and Heir apparant of a Barron; for ſo was Mr. *Henry Brook*.

A Prebendary may not be; and therefore *Alexander Nowel* was refuſed, becauſe he was Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, whereby he had voice in the Convocation, whereupon a Writ iſſued to chuſe another for *Leo* in *Cornwall*.

Sr *Henry Peircy* was choſen Knight for two ſeveral Counties, and thereupon it was adjudged by the Houſe, that he ſhould remaine for that County that firſt

firſt choſe him, and a new Writ iſſued to the other County to chuſe another. 13. *Eliz.*

If a Burgeſſe be incurably ſick, another may be choſen in his place by licence of the Houſe, but not if he be eaſily ſick, or ſent of his Majeſties ſervice, unleſs the Houſe will allow of the new Election, 18. *Martij*, 15. *Eliz.* And it was then ordered, that during the Seſſion no Writs ſhould iſſue to chuſe Knights or Burgeſſes but by warrant of this Houſe to the Clerk of the Crown according

to the ancient usage.

The Burgesses of *Sandwitch* were kept out of the House, untill the perfect return was known 5. *Edw.6.*

One *Cavel* was returned for *Travany* and *Luddershal*, he appeared for *Luddershal*, and therfore a Writ issued to chuse another for *Travany*, 22 *Mar.7. Edw.6.*

William Gresham and were returned Knights for *Norfolke*, and the Writ returned, but the Lord Chancellour suppressed it (by great motion) and directed another Writ

to

to chuſe others.

A Burgeſſe indicted of Felony ſhall not be removed before conviction. *Ann.* 8. *Febr. Eliz.* 23. *Walter Vaughan* was received, notwithſtanding an Outlawry, becauſe it appeared that it was for debt, and that he had compounded for it.

A Burgeſſe outlawed was denied the privilege of the Houſe; but upon the Queſtion and Diviſion of the Houſe, he was allowed the privilege againſt an arreſt *London* 24. *Febr.* 1. *Eliz.*

2. *The choice of the Speaker, his presentment, Placing, and Speeches.*

HE that shall be Speaker must be a Knight or Burgesse returned, and cometh to the House, and taketh the ordinary Oath, as others do. The fittest seat for him is the lowest row, and the midst thereof, for so he may be best heard when he shall speak.

One of his Majesties Council, doth use to propound

propound that it is his Majesties pleasure, that they shall freely chuse a Speaker for them; and yet commends in his opinion some person by name. Then he which is so commended stands up and prayes to be heard before they proceed to the choice of him, and withall disables himself (giving them thanks for their good opinion of him) as for being not equally learned in the Laws to others that have the place, not being eloquent by nature or art, nor experienced in the Affaires of the

the Commonwealth, or in the Orders of the Houſe, being of meane countenance, wealth or credit; being carefull for their credit more than his own, and therefore bound to view and diſcover his wants, which otherwiſe might be covered by their good opinion. If they preſſe him he is to yeeld, and then they give two or three dayes reſpit before he ſhall be preſented.

Upon the day of his preſentment to the King, he cometh to the Barre of the higher Houſe,

House, or other appointed place, where his Majesty shall assigne and after three solemne courtesies shews how he is elected, reneweth the reasons of his disability, desires to be discharged, and that they of the lower House may have licence to proceed to a new Election of another. Then the Lord Chancellour (receiving his Majesties pleasure) inableth him.

Hereupon the Speaker gives thanks for that opinion conceived of him, promiseth to doe his dutifull endeavour, and

and desireth that his ready good will may be accepted in place of all, and so with a low courtesie begins his Oration, which commonly stands upon these particulars, *viz.*

1. An entrance aptly taken from the time or person.

2. The praise of his Majesties Governement, or Laws of his time.

3. Thanksgiving for summoning the Parliament, whereby the sores of the Commonweal may be prevented and remedied.

4. Promise of all diligence

ligence and fidelity in them of the lower Houſe.

5. Aſſurance of his own duty, as power will permit.

6. The Petitions that be ordinary, *viz.*

1. For enjoying the priviledges of the Houſe, their goods and ſervants.

2. For freedome of ſpeech, being tempered with duty.

3. For acceſſe to his Majeſty, when the buſineſſe of the Houſe ſhall require it, promiſing not to abuſe it.

4. That

4. That offences by any of the Houſe may be puniſhed by the Houſe according to the ancient Orders, and that if himſelf do miſconceive, or be miſtaken, he may expound himſelf therein.

Then goes he away with the Commons to their Houſe, and is there ſet in his place by them, and thanks them again for their good opinion of him, praying them to aid and inform him for the ſaving the credit of their own Election, without accuſing or charging him abroad (and that for the better

better order of the Houſe) they will frequent the Common-Prayer, deal with the moſt weighty matters, uſe pitty, and avoid tedious Speeches, not abuſing the time, but redeeming it. And not to ſpeak to any Bill upon the firſt reading, but rather to expect, till they have adviſed upon it.

To enquire their opinion concerning Prayers that ſhall be uſually ſaid every Morning.

3. *The*

3. *The first Reading of any Bill.*

UPon the first Reading of any Bill, the Speaker taking the Bill in one hand, and his Cap in his other hand, may say, You have heard the Bill, the Contents whereof be these, and after the rehearsal thereof, to read another, without suffering any man (if he may stay him) to speak unto it, but rather to advise thereof, untill the next Reading, which is means not only to hear effectu

effectual Speech, but also to save a great deal of time.

A Bill may not be committed upon the first Reading, and yet 27. *Januar.* 23. *Eliz.* the proviso for the Clark of the Market, was upon the first Reading thereof, committed with the Bill. See afterwards that the Subsidy of the Clergy passeth at the first Reading, and so the Pardon.

4. The

4. *The ſecond Reading of a Bill.*

AT the ſecond Reading of a Bill, it ought either to be ingroſſed, committed or rejected; and if any ſhall offer to ſpeak thereto after that three have ſpoken all of one ſide, the Speaker may ſay the Bill is ſufficiently ſpoken unto, unleſs that any man will ſpeak againſt it. So if other will ſpeak after that ſix on both ſides have ſpoken unto it, the Speaker may ſay

This Bill is ſufficiently ſaid unto, What is your pleaſure? Will you have it engroſſed or committed? And if the more voices will have it engroſſed, it muſt be done accordingly.

And if the more voices will have it committed, then muſt the Speaker intreat them to appoint the Committees, and that done, their names, their time and place of meeting, and the day of their Report ſhall be endorſed upon it.

If the *major* voices be not apparently diſcerned, then the Speaker may ſay,

ſay, So many as will have it engroſſed, ſay, Yea. And after that noiſe, So many as will not have it engroſſed, ſay, No. And then again, if the ſides ſeem equal, the Speaker may pray all thoſe that be of the affirmative to goe downe with the Bill, and the reſt to ſit in their places, and the ſides ſhall be numbred, and the greater number ſhall prevail, and the leſſer number ſhall go and fetch them up (in token of conſent) and the Speaker ſhall report the Yea, or Nay, according to the ſtronger ſide. One

One Bill may be twice read in one day.

A Bill may be committed after the ingroſſing.

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5. *Orders to be obſerved by ſuch as ſhall ſpeak.*

IF two perſons ſhall riſe to ſpeak, the Speaker muſt appoint him to ſpeak firſt that firſt aroſe and offered to ſpeak.

One man may not ſpeak twice to one Bill in one day, although he will change his opinion, except it be only for the moving of ſome Order.

Every man that will ſpeak muſt direct his ſpeech

ſpeech to the Speaker, and not to any other perſon, neither may he name any other, but only by circumlocution; as by ſaying, he which ſpoke with the Bill, or he which made this, or that reaſon. If any touch other with nipping or unreverent ſpeech, the Speaker may admoniſh him.

If any ſhall ſpeak diſhonourably of the King, or his Counſel, he is not only to be interrupted, but may alſo be ſent by the Houſe unto the Tower.

Withers a Burgeſſe for *London*, Eliz. uttered certain

certain ſpeeches, where-by it ſeemed that he noted the Lord *William Howard* then Lord Chamberlain, and ſometimes Lord Admiral, with corruption; but he named him not, and therefore it was thought that he ſhould not be puniſhed, nor put to anſwer for it.

If any ſpeak too long, and ſpeak within the matter, he may not be cut off, but if he be long and out of the matter, then may the Speaker gently admoniſh him of the ſhortneſs of the time, or the buſineſſe of the

House, and pray him to make as short as he may.

But if he range in evil words, then to interrupt him, saying, I pray you spare these words, they become not this place, that is a place of State and Counsel, it hath not been the order here so to do; I pray you take care of us all, considering what danger the report hereof may breed unto us.

No speech ought to be made but only of matters in Bill, and therefore all other motions ought to be repressed, and the movers, if the matter be good

good, to put their desire into a Bill.

No man ought to arise, but he which is to speak, and none ought to depart the House, before the Speaker arise to go. See more in the Title of Punishment after.

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6. *Licence from the King to proceed.*

A Bill exhibited by the Cloathiers of *Devonshire*, for remitting the Act of Relief for making Cloaths, was redelivered to them with promise that they

ſhould receive anſwer thereof upon returne of the Knights of the Shire, *6. Novemb.* 1. *E.* 6. and afterwards ſuit was made by the Speaker, the Privy Counſel, and twelve others to the King by his Counſel, to know his pleaſure, whether they might treat thereof; and three dayes after it was anſwered, they might treat thereof, having in regard the cauſe of the granting of that relief. The Speaker ſhewed that it was the King's pleaſure that the Houſe ſhould proceed no further with the Bill for th

Revenues of the King, becauſe it extended to divers which had accounted, 5. *Mar.* 4. & 5. *Ph.* and *Mar.*

Three of the Privy Counſel (whereof Sir *Edward Rogers* the Controller was one) delivered to the Houſe her Majeſties expreſs Commandment, that they ſhould proceed no further with their ſuit for her Marriage, and limitation of the Crown (which ſuit was in a ſort moved to be reiterated by a Speech of this writer *W. L.*) but it was again anſwered, that they ſhould ſatisfy them-

ſelves with her promiſe, and then *P. Wentworth* and *James Dalton* moved, Whether this did not reſtrain the Liberties of the Houſe, uponwhich after many Arguments, they reſolved to ceaſe till the next day, *Nov.* 9. 8. *Eliz.* and afterwards 23. *Nov.* the Queen revoked her ſaid Commandment, and gave them liberty to proceed; but upon conſultation amongſt themſelves, they ſpared to proceed any further therein. It was ordered that Mr. *Warner* ſhould receive of the Speaker a Bill exhibited, by

by *Hubbard* and his wife againſt Sr *Nicholas Hare*, and that certain of the Houſe, ſhould (if they could) determine the cauſe, otherwiſe the Protectors grace to make an end thereof, 11. *Febr.* 1. *E.* 6.

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7. *Calling thoſe of the Houſe, and the pain of their abſence.*

IT is a common policy to ſay upon the *Wedneſday* that the Houſe ſhall be called upon *Saturday*, and on *Saturday* to ſay, it ſhall be called

on *Wedneſday*; and ſo from day to day by fear thereof to keep the Company together. It was ordered that no Knight or Burgeſs ſhould depart without licence of the Houſe, or of the Speaker, to be entred with the Clark upon pain to loſe their wages; for which end order was given to the Clark of Crown, that he make no Writ to levy ſuch Fees or Wages. 18. *Mar.* 23. *Eliz.* and upon the laſt day of the Parliament, there was moreover laid upon each Knight, which had not appeared 20^{li}, and

and upon every Burgeſs 10ˡᵈ. See the Statute 6. 5. *f.* 2. Statute, whereupon this double puniſhment for abſence is expounded.

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8. *Committees and Reading after thrice report.*

AFter that the Committees have made their report and opinion of any Bill referred to their conſideration, it ſhall be thrice read; and it may be ſpoken unto at every reading. It was ordered that the Committees of the Lower-

house, for the conference with the Lords, might urge any reasons tending to the maintenance of any thing that had passed that House, but not of any new thing to be propounded, until the House were made first privy thereto.

9. *The third Reading of a Bill.*

WHen a Bill is ingrossed, and hath received the third Reading, it must either passe, or be rejected, by the more voices. If it passe,

paſſe, then muſt it be enderſed, *Soit baille au Segneurs*; and if it be rejected, it may not come any more in the Houſe.

The Speaker muſt move, who ſhall carry ſuch a Bill to the Lords, and then ſuch as be named ſhall go to the Lords with it.

At any day after that a Bill is paſt, and not ſent away, the Speaker may diſcover any miſtaking of words therein, which may be amended, and thrice read and paſſe by Queſtion. 13. *Jan. Eliz.*

If

If the Lords agree to any Bill (ſent unto them from the lower Houſe) it muſt be endorſed, *Les Seigneurs ont aſſentus*, and then it ſhall be remanded to the lower Houſe again.

And if the Lords firſt paſſe a Bill, and ſend it to the lower Houſe, which alſo agree thereunto, it muſt be endorſed, *Les Communs ont aſſentus.*

But if there be any difference for alteration of a Bill between the Lords and Commons, then it is requiſite that ſome ſpecial perſons of each

each Houſe may meet and conferre, that the one Houſe may underſtand the meaning of the other.

A Bill ſigned by the King, and ſent to the lower Houſe, may not be altered in any part thereof without his Majeſties licence: but if a Bill come from the Lords (and not ſigned by him) it may be altered, by noting what ſhould be taken from it, or added to it.

A Bill that came from the Lords was amended, and a Scroll of addition of Parchment put unto it,

it, and ſent to the Lords without any endorſment. (*Soit baille au Seigneurs*) and for a want thereof would not proceed, but remanded it to paſſe the Bill, and withdraw that addition, or elſe to endorſe it, and thereupon it was endorſed, 8. *Mar.* 23. *Eliz.*

A Bill from the Lords was wont to be ſent by ſome of the Kings Counſel, who are to make three courteſies upon the delivery thereof; the Speaker is to receive it with his Cap in his hand, and to ſay, The Houſe will have conſi-

consideration of it, and their Lordships shall know what shall be done therein; then must he shew unto the House the intitlings of them, and after two or three days, or according to the exigency of the cause, he may read and passe them as before.

A Bill which passed from the lower House, was remanded by the Lords with an addition, and Serjant *Packering* the Speaker fore-seeing the inclination of the House to overthrow the Bill, demanded the Question only touching a small

ſmall addition, which was denied, and ſo the Bill indirectly daſhed, but the body thereof ſaved and untouched.

If a Bill paſſe by a Queſtion, yet an addition may be made thrice read and annexed, *Sedente Curia*, and ſo any addition to a Bill coming from the Lords, may be thrice read without reading the Bill it ſelf.

The Bill of Navigation was but half read, and by reaſon of long argument, was reſpited till next day, but ſome doubted of that Order.

The

The Bill of counterfeiting of Instruments or Seals of Offices, was at the third Reading long argued and refetred to further argument, till the next day, and then also committed to the first Committees and others, *9. Febr. 29. Eliz.*

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10. *Respit from Sitting.*

IF the Sitting be respited for a day or more by Order, yet then the Speaker (accompanied with some) ought

Reading a Bill *pro forma.*

ought in that reſpite to read a Bill *pro forma exceptis diebus non juridicis*.

III. *Evidence given by the Lords in the lower Houſe.*

UPon the Attaindor of Sr *Thomas Seamor* Lord Admiral, it was ordered in the lower Houſe, that the Speaker and Privy Councel ſhould deſire of the King, that the Lords which gave evidence in the higher Houſe, might alſo give the ſame in the low

lower House, 2 *Mart.* 1. *Ed.* 6.

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22. *Fees for the Speaker and Serjeant.*

THe Speaker is wont to have an 100lb of the Prince for the Parliament; of the Subject for every private Bill for Assurance 10lb before he deliver it out of his hand. For every name in any Bill or Denisons 5lb, unless he do agree for less.

The Serjeant hath two shillings of every Bur-

Burgeſs, and four ſhillings of every Knight for each Seſſion of Parliament.

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13. *Puniſhments of Offences committed against them of the Houſe.*

UPon complaint by Sr *Robert Brandling* Burgeſs of *Newcaſtle*, that *Witherington* and others had made an affray upon him, it was ordered, That the Lord Chancellor ſhould award an Attachment to the Lord Preſident in the

Nor

North againſt *Witherington*; and the Houſe deſired the Lords of the Councel to receive the Bill of Sr *Robert* againſt *Witherington*, and to take order therein, which Bill was afterwards remanded to the Houſe to take order therein according to their ancient cuſtoms; and when the Bill was read to *Witherington*, he confeſſed the affray, and afterward an elected ſervant to the Duke of *Suffolk*, was for the ſame cauſe ſent in by his Maſter; and it was ordered, that he ſhould remain in the ward

ward of the Serjeant of the Houſe, till he found Surety to appear in the Kings Bench, when he ſhould be appointed, and to be bound to the peace, Sr *Robert* ſued for his diſcharge, and four of the Houſe were appointed to deſire the Dukes favour for him, 19. *Febr.* 6. *Ed.* 6. & 5. *April.* 7. *April.*

Mannington was ſent to the Tower for ſtriking *Johnſon* a Burgeſſe, and yet he excuſed himſelf, that he knew him not to be a Burgeſſe, and after two dayes he was fetched by the Serjeant, and diſ-

discharged by the House, and for that *Johnson* prayed that he might go safe, that was committed to two of the House, 24. *April.* 1° *Mar.*

John Savage wounded *Sheddar* a menial servant to *Brook* a Knight of the Parliament, and it was established that Proclamation shall be where the fact was done, that *Savage* should render his body in the Kings Bench within a quarter of a year.

Moreover it is accorded, that likewise it be done in time to come in like case. *Stat.* 5. *f.* 2. *c.* 6.

and

and the ſame is confirmed, 11. *H.* 6. *c.* 11. See more in Priviledges.

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14. *Puniſhment of Offences committed by them of the Houſe.*

THe Chancellour of the Dutchey Sir *Ambr. Cave* complained of Sr *Thomas White* Alderman of *London*, for calling him to witneſs of miſliking the book of Common-prayer, Sir *Thomas* anſwered, that he ſaid that Mr. Chancellour wiſhed that the book might be well conſidered.

Sir *Thomas White* for words.

ſidered, and he asked the Chancellor forgiveneſs, and had it. *6. Mar. 1° Eliz.*

Upon the Bill of Confirmation of Letters Patents *Thomas Copely* ſaid, That he feared by this the Queen might give the Crown away from the right Inheritors, and therefore he was committed to the cuſtody of the Serjeant, but foraſmuch as he excuſed himſelf of his youth, the Houſe moved the Queen to pardon, but ſhe would not preſently grant, but ſaid, that ſhe would not be unmindful of their re-

Copely for words.

C queſt,

queſt, 5. *Mart.* 4. & 5. *Phil. & Mar.*

Thrower for words

Thrower was committed for ſaying of a Bill came in for womens wyers, they would diſpute it, and put it to the Queſtion, 7. *Apr.* 1. *Eliz.*

Story.

Upon *Story's* ſubmiſſion being in the Tower, it was ordered, That the Privy Counſellers of the Houſe ſhould declare unto the King, that their reſolution was to have him diſcharged, and to pray the King to pardon his offences, 2. *Mart.* 1. *Ed.* 6.

Sr *Edward Warner* for criminal cauſe.

Sir *Edward Warner* (Lieutenant of the Tower)

er) was sent out of the House to the Tower as prisoner for an offence done before the Summons of the Parliament, and Sir *W. Cicil* then Secretary said, That the Queen was assured by her Justices, that she might commit any of the House during the Parliament, for any offence against the Crown and Dignity, and that they shewed divers presidents thereof.

The servants of Sir *Henry Jones* a Knight of the House, did hurt a servant of one—*Gardiner* a Burgesse, the matter

Sr *Henry Jones* an affray.

was heard by Committees, and proceſſe was awarded to the Sheriff of *London* to bring them into the Court, and their Maſter gave Sureties that they ſhould appear the next Term, and anſwer both the Queen and the Party, and ſo they were delivered by the Priviledge to wait upon their Maſter, and ſo by conference of this Caſe with Sir *Edward Warners*, it ſeemeth a man ſhall not ave the priviledge of e Houſe for a cri- nal offence that im-

medi-

mediately touches the King, but where it touches not, indirectly, as by Treſpaſſe againſt another for his fine.

Pearne was committed to the *Marſhalſey* for Pickery without any notice given to the Houſe. *Pearne* for Piking.

If any of the Houſe be to anſwer to any contempt or offence, he muſt goe to the Barre, and not keep his place. Barre.

Arthur Hall Burgeſſe for *Grantham* in *Lincolnſhire*, ſubmitted himſelf at the *Arthur Hall* for Book.

Barre for writing and imprinting a Book, wherein he defaced the Authority of the lower Houſe, and third Eſtate of Parliament; and he was put out of doors, and theſe points touching him were reſolved, *viz.* That he ſhould be committed to the Tower, which is the priſon for the Houſe for a time certain, and pay a fine to the Queen, and he ſevered from being a member of the Houſe, and that the Speaker by Authority of the Houſe make a Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown

Crown to direct a Letter to the Sheriff of *Lincolnſhire* for the Borough of *Grantham*, to chuſe and return a new Burgeſſe, that it be publiſhed by order of the Houſe, that his Book is falſe and ſeditious, and that himſelf be brought into the Houſe to have this Judgment pronounced againſt him by the Speaker in the name of all the Houſe, that the Serjeant be commanded to convey him to the Tower, by Warrant from the Houſe, ſigned by the Speaker, and that all this proceeding be written,

read and entred, as other causes of the House are. 14. *Febr.* 23. *Eliz.*

Dr *Story*. Dr *Story* was reprehended, for that being of the lower House, he became of Councel with the Bishop of *Winchester* before the Lords in the higher House, touching a ca[illegible] belonging to the Parliament, and he acknowledged his offence, 23 *Mart.* 1. *Eliz.*

The whol House for Innovation. The House had agreed, 23. *Eliz.* to have had a common Fast and preaching, wherof the Queen misliked, not for the matter, but for the innovation of order, without

out the privity, and without Eccleſiaſtical Authority, for which cauſe the Commons ſubmitted themſelves, and ſhe gave them their pardon.

The whol House for treating of matters against Commandment

Amongſt many Queſtions reſolved upon in that Parliament (21. *f.* 2.) it was one, Whether after the Aſſembly of the Parliament, and after the chief matters being propounded by the King, for which he called the Parliament, the Lords and Commons might treat of others matters firſt, and forbear to handle thoſe untill the matters propounded by them

were diſcuſſed, notwithſtanding that they were alſo enjoyned to the contrary by the King. It was anſwered, that they might not ſo treat (if they did) they were to be puniſhed as Traitors. But 1. *H.* 4. *cap.* this Parliament, and thoſe reſolutions [c] 21. *f.* 2. were repealed, and ſundry of the Judges that had joyned in that reſolution were hanged. See before note that the King 15. and 10. doth ſummon the Parliament, and may as well diſſolve, as he did ſummon it, if he like not the proceedings, and there-

fore

fore this reſolve was needleſs.

Mr *Cope*, *Lewknor*, *Hurlſtone*, *Banbridge*, &c. were committed to the Tower by the Queen, for that before the Parliament they had ſundry conventions, for the preferring in Parliament a Book touching the Rites of the Church, & forming an Act for the eſtabliſhing the ſame, which alſo they did print, prefer and urge in Parliament; but it ſeemed if they had treated thereof only in time of Parliament being Burgeſſes, they ſhould not have. *Febr.* 28. *Eliz.* *Cope* and others for conference before Parliament.

That

That the Gate-house is sometimes used for a prison to this House.

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15. *Priviledges for them of the House.*

SEe *Stat.* 8. *H.* 6. *cap.* 1. where it is said, that the Clergy called to the Convocation, shall enjoy such liberties or defence in coming, tarrying, or going, as the Lords and Commonalty of *England* called to the Parliament.

Warrant for a Writ of Priviledge.

It is the order, that if any Burgess require Priviledge for himself or his servant, he shall have a Warrant

Warrant ſigned by the Speaker to obtain the Writ of Priviledge, and for that *Will. Lanc.* got ſuch a Writ without ſuch a Warrant, it was committed to divers to be examined. 22. *Febr.* 6. *Ed.* 6.

Certain of the Houſe went by order to the common place to excuſe the appearance of M. *Palmer* Burgeſs in an attaint there, 4. *No.* 3. *E.* 6. Attaint.

It was ordered that *Hugh Lloyd* by a *procedendo* ſhould be put from the Priviledge, and be delivered to the Sheriff of *London*, in whoſe Ward he *Hugh Lloyd*

he was before; but he escaped and was taken, and sent to the Gatehouse for the time, and the next day sent to *London*, in such case as he was before the Priviledg granted; and to abide the Order of the House, whilst it should sit, though he agreed with the Creditor called *Goreen*; or after the Session to abide the Order of the Privy Councel for his misdemeanour, 28. *Mart.* 6. *Ed.* 6. and afterwards 15. *April*, it was ordered, That when he had satisfied his Creditors he should be delivered from the

the Counter to the Serjeant of the House, and discharged of imprisonment there, notwithstanding any action laid upon him in *London* after his first imprisonment.

There was *Cryketoft* then committed to the Gate-house for five days, and then discharged paying his Fees.

Beamount of the lower House served a *Subpœna* upon the Earl of *Huntington* of the higher House; wherefore the Lords sent complaint thereof to the House, which certified, that it was no breach of Priviledge,

ledge, 17. *Apr.* 1. *Mar.* because it requireth an appearance only (as I think) and restraineth not the person.

William Allen Burgess for *Calne* in *Wiltshire* had the Priviledge against an Atachment upon process out of the Exchequer, 22 *Apr.* 1. *Mar.* consider whether the process were for the Queen, or for a common person. *Pledal* a Burgess was bound by recognizance to appear in the Star-chamber within twelve dayes after the end of the Parliament, and upon complaint thereof it was answered by

by conference of the Lords, with the Juſtices and learned Councels, that it was the breach of the Priviledge, *6. Dec. & 2. Phil. & Mar.*

Strood a Burgeſs intending to exhibit Bills in Parliament for abuſes in the Court of *Stanncers*, was there by meanes of one *Furſe* (as under-ſteward) preſented and taken for certain ſummes that were laid upon him, and thereupon this Act 4. *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 8 was made, *viz.* all ſuits, accuſements, condemnations, executions, fines, amerſments, puniſhments, corrections,

4. *H.* 8. *c.* 8. The Act for *Strood.*

rections, charges or positions put or had, or hereafter to be put or had, to or upon the said *Richard Strood*, and to every other the persons, that now be of this present Parliament, or of any Parliament hereafter shall be, for any Bill, reasoning, speaking or declaring of any matter or matters concerning the Parliament, to be communed or treated of, shall be utterly void, and of none effect.

Some expound this Statute for matters whereof there are Bills in the House, but the contrary appears

ppears by the case of *Strood* himself, who had not exhibited any Bill, but purposed so to do.

And in the case of *Cope* and others (*fol.* 12.6. before) the Councel upon committing him and them, held that this Statute hath place against vexations by other persons in other Courts, but not to bind the Queen, that she shall not punish evil words, or other evil demeanour in Parliament. *Ideo quære.* *Cope.*

16. *The*

16. *The Bill of Subsidie*

THe manner is, whe
a Subsidy is grante
to carry it alone, and th
Pardon to the King, le
ving the rest of the Bils
the Chamber; and this
done to prepare the Ro
al Assent to the rest, a
to present the Subsid
and give thanks for t
Pardon.

The Bill of Subsidy
offered by the Commo
only for the Lords, b
sides the common usa
for other Bils, do send
to the House again, af
that they had thrice re
it, and there it remains
be carried by the Speak
when he shall present

18. M

8. *Mar.* 23. *Eliz.* After mention made for a Subdy, the deviſe and dealing therein is committed to divers, who do agree upon Articles, which they do bring in to be ordered by the Houſe, that Maſter Atturney General ſhall draw it into forme of an Act, which done, it hath three Readings, and ſo paſſeth as other Bills do; but yet commonly the conſiderations in the Preamble are penned by ſome Committees, whereof some be alwayes of the Privy Councel.

The confirmation of the Subſidy granted by the Clergy, paſſed to the queſtion upon the firſt reading thereof, 4. *Mar.* 23. *El.* 17. *The* Subſidy of the Clergy.

17. *The General Pardon.*

IT is ſent to the Houſe ſigned with the King's hand, and being once read, it is demanded, if they be content to accept it, and ſo paſſeth to the Queſtion, 18. *Mar.* 23. *Eliz.*

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18. *Preſence of the King.*

Patent. IF he come not the firſt day of the Parliament, then muſt the adjournment untill another day be by Letters Patents, ſo otherwiſe all is diſſolved.

Word. If he come in the end of the Parliament, then it may be prolonged, prorogued by his word only uttered by the Lord Keeper or Lord Chancellour.

19. *The*

19. *The Royal Assent to Bills passed both the Houses.*

THe Royal Assent is commonly in person yeelded by the words of the King, uttered by the Clerk of the Crown, in *French* thus, *viz.* Present.

To all Bills general (meant to be enacted) *La Royne le veult.*

To private Bills, *Soit, fait comme la royne le desire.*

To the grant of Subsidy, *La Royne rendr grand mercies.* And according to this variety they may be endorsed also.

But the Royal Assent may be by Letters Patents in his absence. Absent.

20. *The*

20. *The Attendance of the Warden of the* Fleet.

IT was ordered that the Speaker in the name of the Houſe ſhould command the Warden of the *Fleet*, which is a Member of this Houſe, that two of his ſervants ſhould attend at the Stair-head by the Door of the lower Houſe to repreſs and apprehend diſordered Lacquies and ſervants, and to bring them to the Houſe. 2. *Febr.* 23. *Eliz.*

FINIS.